Statement

State-wise Financial Assistance provided during 2003-04 (as on 30/06/2003) for the Development of Non-Conventional Energy Sources

S.No.	State/UT	Amount (Rs. in Crores)
1	Andhra Pradesh	0.36
2	Bihar	0.0069
3	Chhattisgarh	0.025
4	Delhi	0.19
5	Goa	0.29
6	Gujarat	0.131
7	Haryana	0.01
8	Jammu & Kashmir	0.039
9	Karnataka	0.08
10	Kerala	0.05
11	Maharashtra	0.457
12	Manipur	0.25
13	Punjab	3.28
14	Tamilnadu	0.5001
15	Uttaranchal	0.01
16	Uttar Pradesh	0.2525
17	West Bengal	1.211
18	Lakshadweep	0.14
19	Others (including IREDA)	6.9244
	TOTAL	14.2069

Potential of biomass power in India

356. SHRIMATI N. P. DURGA: Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the target set for biomass power for the Tenth Plan;

(b) the details of biomass conversion technologies used to achieve the above targets; and

(c) the total biomass power potential India has?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI M. KANNAPPAN): (a) A target of 775 MW has been set for biomass power projects for the Tenth Plan.

(b) Biomass gasification, combustion'and co-generation technology routes are being deployed for conversion of biomass materials into energy for achieving the above target.

(c) A biomass power potential of about 19,500 MW has been estimated.

Geothermal reservoir in J & K

357. SHRI EKANATH K. THAKUR: Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the geologists have discovered a huge geothermal reservoir in the State of Jammu and Kashmir and the existence of this was previously unkown;

(b) if so, the exact location where this hot water reservoir is discovered and the other details of geothermal reservoir; and

(c) how Government proposes to utilize the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI M. KANNAPPAN): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Geothermal investigations by Geological Survey of India and Central Electricity Authority have determined the presence of a geothermal reservoir in Puga Valley of Jammu and Kashmir. Recently, National Geophysical Research Institute, Hyderabad carried out investigations sponsored by this Ministry and have established the existence of a geothermal reservoir in the valley at a depth of 1.5 to 2.0 km towards west of Sumdo village. The reservoir is estimated to be 4 to 5 km thick and has an estimated temperature of 200-250 deg. C. This geothermal resource has potential to be utilized for power generation.